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Key West. In order that the records may be complete for the future identification of the individual, 2 small photographs are required to complete the registration. These can be obtained by the individual at a very small expense.

The Southern Pacific Steamship Company will now operate 2 vessels between Habana and New Orleans, taking on passengers at this point for New Orleans and consuming six days on the voyage between Habana and the Mississippi River quarantine. All such passengers will be required to obtain certificates of health from this office to be issued on the day of sailing and only after the temperatures are taken and found to be normal.

July 2, 1906. Cuba will raise quarantine against southern ports of United States on July 8.

*Report from Matanzas—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, June 26, as follows:

Week ended June 23, 1906. Bills of health were issued to 6 vessels leaving for United States ports; 6 health and acclimation certificates were granted to passengers bound for New York and Tampa, Fla. Of these passengers only one left this port direct for New York; the others went via Habana. Two pieces of baggage were inspected and passed.

On May 23 the Swedish steamship *Norman*, destined to New Orleans direct, was fumigated under my supervision, leaving immediately after the fumigation was completed with all well on board.

No quarantinable diseases were reported either in the city or this province.

*Report from Santiago—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Quarantine ordered against Haiti and Santo Domingo on account of yellow fever.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, June 20, as follows:

Week ended June 16, 1906. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States. Two of these, the steamships *Salvador* and *Julia*, were fumigated to kill mosquitoes, on June 12 and 15, respectively. Both were bound for Porto Rico, the *Salvador* going via Haiti and the *Julia* via Santo Domingo.

On June 15 the port physician informed me that he had just received a telegram ordering him to apply quarantine against Haiti and Santo Domingo.

**EGYPT.**

*Suspect plague on steamship Circassia.*

[From report of the quarantine officer at Suez.]

Steamship *Circassia* left Bombay May 8, 1906, arrived at Suez May 14. Crew, 116; passengers, 77; destination, Marseille. The vessel carried a physician, but no disinfecting apparatus. The physician stated that a Hindoo sailor embarked at Bombay, fell ill May 12, with fever and general symptoms. On the second day a small left inguinal

ganglion appeared, which was painful, and the patient was promptly isolated in a tent on the deck. On the succeeding days the ganglion increased in size, but without fever, as the physician asserts. After medical visit the quarantine authority of Suez stated two left inguinal buboes of the size of an egg, one above the other, suppurated and sensitive to pressure; temperature of the patient, 36.4; pulse, 100.

In view of the port of departure of the vessel and the development of the disease three days after leaving Bombay, the case was declared suspect plague and the patient, with one contact, was sent to the sanitary station of the Wells of Moses. The vessel was disinfected. As the patient had been isolated on board since May 13, the *Circassia* was allowed to pass the canal in free pratique, but was held under observation until departure and no person allowed to board her except the agent.

#### FRANCE.

*Report from La Rochelle—Epidemic of miliary fever in consular district.*

Consul Jackson reports, June 14, as follows:

An epidemic of miliary fever has broken out in this consular district. Exact statistics have not been received, but the cases number several hundred. The localities most affected are in the vicinity of the small communes of Aulnay and Matha.

#### GERMANY.

*Decrease of mortality from tuberculosis.*

Consul Brittain, at Kehl, reports, June 11, as follows:

The returns furnished by the German National Congress of Tuberculosis show that there has been a decrease of 38 per cent in the mortality from tuberculosis since 1875, and that the sanatoriums have restored to health and to their work 34 per cent of the persons treated in them. During 1905 no fewer than 26,621 persons coming under the workmen's insurance act were treated in the sanatoriums.

The object of the sanatoriums is to treat patients as soon as symptoms of tuberculosis develop, especially young patients. A large percentage of those treated are restored to health. These sanatoriums are located on the mountains and surrounded by pine forests. One of the most successful institutions is at Saales, in Alsace.

#### GUATEMALA.

*Report from Livingston fruit port.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows: Week ended June 21, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 3,500; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.